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New-York Daily Tribme.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

THE WAR.—It is expected that a final reply the peace propositions will be received today or to-morriw. —— General Shafter's troops are to be brought home without delay. —— The Navy Department has received a report of the operations against Manzanillo on July 18, showing that ten Spanish ships were hurned, sunk or destroyed in the engagement. —— Edward W. Harden, a well-known financial writer of Chicago, has been designated by the Secretary of State to study the financial conditions of the Philippines. —— A naval coaling station is to be established at Pango-Pango Harbor. Samoa. —— Reinforcements for Porto Rico sailed from Newport News. —— Colon San Martin, the commander of Ponce, Porto Rico, who abandoned the city on the approach of the Americans, was court-martialed and shot in San Juan; Lleutenant-Coloni Puiz committed suicide. —— The peace proposals committed suicide. — The peace proposals were discussed at the Soanish Cabinet meeting, were discussed at the Soanish Cabinet meeting, but apparently no decision was arrived at; Pre-mier Sazasta afterward held a conference with the presidents of both chambers of the Cortes, Marshal Campos and the Duke of Tetuan.

FOREIGN.—The funeral services held in Ber-lin in memory of Prince Bismarck were attended by the Emperor and Empress of Germany the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the chief members of the Diplomatic Corps and the chief military and civil dignituries. — The coming colonial elections in South Africa are already causing excitement; Cecil Rhodes, who at first held aloof, is now in the fight, and has made serious charges against President Krüger. — Russia is said to be interfering with the efforts of the British colony at New-Chwarg, China, to obtain concessions for a railroad terminus. — Jean Louis Charles Garnier, the architect who designed and supervised the erection of the ho designed and supervised the erection of the Grand Opera House in Paris, is dead.

DOMESTIC.—The report of the Canal Commission was made public by Governor Black, who has appointed Judge Countryman as special counsel to report upon the report. ——Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt, of the Hawaiian Commission, met in Chicago and started for San Francisco, where they will sail on August 10 for Honolulu.———Congressment on August 10 for Honolulu. —— Congressman Joseph D. Sayers was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Texas. —— The Indiana Republicans named their ticket for State

CTTY.-Lieutenant Hobson presided at th meeting for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sall-ors' Families Protective Association at the Metropolitan Opera House, and was most cor-dially greeted by an audience that filled the house. Lightning struck the camp of vol-unteer engineers, near Peekskill, and shocked a number of officers and men. Mills House No. 2 was opened; among those present was President Schurman of Cornell University. ent cricket team, of Philadelphia

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler weather. The temperature yesterday Highest, 90 degrees; lowest, 77; average, 84%.

A summer in the country is not satisfactory without the accurate and comprehensive War News of the Tribune. Subscription price, \$1 a month.

THE CANAL REPORT.

The general belief that the canal improve-\$9,000,000, and which before it is half finished has absorbed that whole sum, has been managed with scandalous disregard of the interests of the State is confirmed by the report of the Commission. The report is severely moderate in tone, but it is a conclusive indictment of the officials responsible for the work, and it is unanimous. Governor Black, having a deep and anxious personal interest in the matter, appointed an honest and competent commission, has given the full result of its investigation to the people and has taken suitable steps to ascertain whether or not judicial proceedings should now ensue. The Attorney-General, pleading overwork, has declined, for reasons best known to himself, to undertake the task of examination, and it has been assigned to Judge Countrymap-a transfer which, we think, is not to be regretted. For a time, therefore, the consequences to individuals of the work of the Commission cannot be safely predicted, but intense interest in the personal and political aspects of the case has instantaneously developed, and temporarily even the war will become a secondary concern in the minds of many. Already it is reported that some Republican politicians whose devotion to Governor Black has lately waned or wavered are cursing his folly in bringing a nasty scandal under public observation; and for this reason it is desirable to say at once that he has done a difficult duty courageously, and, because he is himself in a greater or less degree responsible for the conditions which made such a scandal probable, deserves not censure but special commendation.

The main conclusion of the Commission is that in various ways there has been improperly expended on work legitimately within the scope of the improvement not less than \$1,000,000, and that not less than \$1,500,000 has been used on ordinary and extraordinary repairs which belonged to canal maintenance and for which nothing ought to have been taken out of the spe cial appropriation. So far as it was honestly spent this latter sum was not a loss to the State, but it was unwarrantably employed. In general, the work of improvement has been well call for more than \$20,000,000. That is a proposition on which it is for the present unnecessary to dwell. That the money will not be forthcoming in the near future is reasonably certain. What the people will think about it, when they have had time for a dispassionate review of the situation, remains to be seen.

One million dollars, therefore, is the sun which has been profligately taken from the people in prosecuting a job which has thus far cost \$9,000,000-one-ninth of the whole. Possibly some of those connected with its absorption are astonished at their own moderation. We have said that the report is conservative in statement. We do not mean that it is too much so. On the contrary, it derives peculiar impressiveness from its cold rehearsal and analysis of the evidence. It brings no accusation of robbery against any person, but it reveals on every page the miserable combination of inefficiency, neglect, unscrupulous preference of private to public interests and political craft which has characterized the work from its inception. It lays bare no monumental plundering of the State with deliberate intent to plunder, but it discloses the low sense of public care with which official agents of the people entered upon the exindifference to obligations which ought to have Spain to us is merely Spain-a Power which we the last crop exceeded the world's requirecommanded their unswerving devotion. The

ple of the way in which political bosses usually do the business of the people whom they con trive to fool. It began in deception and has furnished throughout an easy mark for multifarious trickery. Upon some of those involved a burden of shame has already been laid. Whether or not they can be made to bear a burden which they would deem heavier Judge Countryman is now enjoined to determine.

BRING THEM HOME.

The round-robin addressed to General Shafter by his division and brigade commanders reveals situation which the War Department officials say they had already anticipated, and asks for relief which they say is already being prepared. It cannot be sent a day too soon, and too much vigilance cannot be used to protect our soldiers still at Santingo from being subject to the suffering while on their homeward voyage that those already brought back were compelled to endure. The wounded and sick on the Seneca. the Concho and the Santiago, which, it is reported, has just arrived at Edgemont Key in as frightful a condition as the other two, were victims of "unforeseen circumstances." Those circumstances are now no longer unforeseen. The misery which came from lack of adequate preparation and supervision on those ships is now fully understood, and the Secretary of War says no one regrets what happened more than he, and promises that "no recurrence of such conditions will be possible hereafter." So there is reason to hope that transportation at once speedy, adequate and comfortable may be provided to rescue our languishing troops and establish them in healthful surroundings on our

own coast. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is credited with having taken the initiative in making representations which put any delay in this matter out of the question. If the round-robin was due to his efforts, then his well-known aggressive activity has been of good service to his fellowsoldiers. Certainly his letter to General Shafter depicts the situation of the men in a way that cannot fail to awaken new appreciation of them, and a general sentiment that, with the war in its present stage, nothing should take precedence to work for their relief. Nobody who knows what difficulties our Army faced at Santiago and how bravely it fought will for an instant doubt the truth of his statement: "If there were any object in keeping us here we would face yellow fever with as much indiffer-'ence as we face bullets." The protest is only against useless waste of strength and life. The immune regiments are sufficient for garrison duty, and the other troops are idle. That appears also to be the view in Washington, where instruction had been issued for camping in the interior, but this, Colonel Roosevelt points out. is worse than useless, for "every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition, and, anyhow, the interior 'is rather worse than the coast, as I have found by actual reconnoissance. Our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the "Island can be."

Therefore the need of immediate attention to the work of bringing the men out of the pesthole from which, he says, it would have been infinitely better if they had been moved two weeks ago, from which they can be moved now with safety, while every day's delay weakens the men. The whole country will agree with Colonel Roosevelt that it "cannot see our men, who have fought so bravely and who have endured extreme hardship and danger so un-"complainingly, go to destruction without striv-'ing . . . to avert a doom as fearful as it is

'unnecessary and undeserved." Ship every man who is not needed and who s able to travel home at once, and ship him home with due regard to his health and comfort.

NATION OR FRANKENSTEIN?

The British Laureate's boast, "We are a people yet!" becomes an anxious question upon Spanish lips. In a few weeks, perhaps a few but sovereign principality, and the alleged fact days only, it must be answered, and the world is sharply resented, not only in Lippe-Detmold, rill know whether Spain is a nation, master- but throughout the empire. mere Frankenstein, in timorous thraldom to its own creation. That is the problem which has been most of all coming to the fore throughout the war. It was indeed potent before the war and had much to do with provoking the the solution, fraught with more momentous consequences to Spain than even the war itself. For the latter merely takes from her her colonies; the other involves the sovereignty and integrity of the home land itself.

The Tribune's special cable correspondence from Madrid and Cadiz undoubtedly sets forth with accuracy the mind of the public and of the civil officers of Spain. "Not only the Court, "Cabinet and political men of the capital, but "the Madrid public as well, are unmistakably "in favor of peace at any price." At Cadiz and in the seaport towns of Andalusia the same feeling prevails, as it has long been known to do in Catalonia. The Queen Regent, the Prime Minister and nearly all the leaders of the people in civil life have known from the first that Spain must yield, and they see that now is the time when she must do so if she is to save any shred of honor from the wreck of empire. The people themselves, too, at last realize the truth. Mule stories and joyous emotions no longer delude them. They know that the war has thus far meant the annihilation of Spanish fleets, the capture of Spanish armies and the prostration of Spanish industries. They know that its continuance would mean something still worse for them. Therefore they want peace

But will their will prevail? Or will the military monster they have made be able to assert its mastery over them? True, the Spanish Army is not large compared with those of the great Continental Powers. But it is large and strong compared with the size and strength of Spain. It is, moreover, uncommonly large in number of officers, and of officers to whom militarism is a lucrative business; and to these peace is hateful. Weyler, for example, would like the war kept going for the same reason that he wanted the Cuban insurrection kept going, because it enables him to fill his pockets with gold. With the honorable exceptions of Marshal Campos, General Polavieja and a few others the army is opposed to peace. And in have averaged to the farmers not more than 50 no European country, not even France, is the army more influential in politics than it is in of 700,000,000 bushels to 35 cents average farm Spain. There lies the danger, either that the value would not appear surprising if foreign dearmy will prevent the Government from mak- mands should be only fair. But such an avering peace, or that it will, when peace is made, age price at the farms would mean for a large

revolt against the Government and the dynasty. In this grave problem which confronts Spain the United States has no immediate interest. This country did not create it nor contribute to it, and is certainly not called upon to modify perity of all industries in this country and of its action because of it. Our duty is to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." Naturally, we should prefer to see the Spanish nation maintain its sovereignty, and make of its army a servant, not a dictator. We should prefer, too, to see the present dynasty maintween the reactionary despotism of Don Carlos and the all but anarchy of an attempt at a republic for which the nation is hopelessly unprepared. But these are matters for Spain to determine for herself. We have not interfered in her domestic affairs, and shall not do so, nor With 1,126,000 bales added to known foreign can we permit them to have any influence upon and American stocks, besides the unknown in-

nanimous. The rest is in her hands.

NO TRIFLING.

It is reported that the Spanish Government is seeking to ascertain from our Government the meaning of the words "immediate evacuation" of the island of Cuba said to be contained in the terms prescribed as a basis of peace. There would seem to be no material for suspicion or controversy in the expression, and a formal inquiry as to its signification is suggestive of a disposition to protract the preliminary negotiation rather than of doubt. The United States demands no impossibilities. Spain cannot evacuate Cuba instantaneously, and is not asked to do so. An immediate evacuation in the meaning of this Government would be one for which preparations were undertaken at once, which was itself begun at the earliest practicable moment, uninterruptedly continued, and completed as soon as a diligent employment of all available resources permitted—the whole operation being conducted in such a manner as to prove the good faith of Spain. It would require a considerable time, and while convenience would be served by making the process as rapid as possible, an obvious intention to be expeditious would excuse unexpected delays.

It is to be hoped, rather for the sake of Spain than of the United States, that the Spanish Government's original overture looking toward peace will not be followed by manifestations of an insincere and triffing spirit. Deliberation may be readily distinguished from procrastina-

EMPEROR AND EMPIRE.

Current incidents exhibit in an interesting light some phases of the German Emperor's relationship to the German Empire. To the preservation of that empire the Emperor professes and unquestionably cherishes the most profound devotion. It was in reference to it that he said in his imperial rescript on the death of Bismarck: "What he created I will maintain and develop." Of his sincerity and zeal in making that pledge there can be no doubt. Yet his methods of doing the work are in some essential respects so different from those of Bismarck as inevitably to provoke contrast and serious speculation:

The point at present most in evidence is that of Prussianism against Particularism. It must be borne in mind that the German Empire is purely federal. All its component States are sovereign and independent, the tiniest principality or duchy as much so as Prussia itself, and the petty prince or grand-duke as much so as the King of Prussia. The only special privilege enjoyed by Prussia is that her King is German Emperor. But that gives her no authority over the other States. This was always scrupulously recognized by Bismarck. Much of his attention and many of his most impressive utterances were directed toward maintaining the rights of the States, for he was convinced that thus, and only thus, was the harmonious integrity of the empire to be maintained. And in his self-written epitaph he described himself not as a Brandenburger, nor as a Prussian, but as a German-"a faithful German servant of Emperor William I."

Now, the present Emperor, rightly or wrongly, is reckoned to have exactly opposite tendencies. He is a Hohenzollern, a Brandenburger, a Prussian, and he is in the habit of making that fact conspicuously evident. For years he has been suspected of desiring and even trying to Prussianize the empire, and to make the other States vassals instead of allies. This suspicion has aroused against him no little antagonism, especially in the important States of Bavaria, Würtemburg and Baden; so that the possibility of their secession from the empire has actually been discussed. And now, at this moment, the whole empire is set by the ears by the Emperor's acts and words concerning the regency of Lippe-Detmold. It seems to be widely thought that he has tried to Impose Prussian dictation upon the domestic affairs of that small

ism. But neither is Prussianism. And nothing can be more certain than that aggressiveness on the part of the latter will arouse the former to greater intensity. It is almost inevitable that such conflicts should arise in a federal empire war. And now it approaches the climax and with a hereditary Emperor who is always sovereign of one of the federated States. They are to be minimized, if not avoided, only by wise, prudent and generous statesmanship. Such statesmanship Bismarck exercised with noteworthy success. The Emperor now seems to have adopted a different course. Whether it will prove equally wise and equally successful remains to be seen. Upon its so doing unquestionably depends in great measure the future of the German Empire.

THE BOUNTIFUL YEAR. That this will be a year of plenty is assured.

The question is whether the plenty will prove too great. Thoman's report, notwithstanding some admitted injury to wheat, sticks to the estimate of 700,000,000 bushels for the year, saying that spring wheat is now mostly harvested and will aggregate 300,000,000 bushels. while threshing returns do not materially alter the estimate of 400,000,000 bushels for winter wheat. Snow's report a month ago was substantially the same, and when these outside estimates practically agree no attention is paid to Government accounts, which have not yet escaped the habit of being much too low. But what is to be done with 700,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which not much over 400,000,000 can be required for food and seed? With the worst foreign crops on record this country has twice exported over 200,000,000 bushels, but with ordinary crops abroad the foreign demand has usually ranged between 100,000,000 and 150,-000,000 bushels. It is probably safe to say that this country will not carry over as much as 150,000,000 or even 100,000,000 bushels without a severe fall in prices.

This would mean a loss to farmers, all th more severe if by holding back their wheat for higher prices they give over the supplying of foreign markets for some months to producers in other countries. When moderate crops here cents a bushel with fair crops abroad, a decline proportion of the wheat-raisers actual loss, and for the rest scarcely any profit. The course of markets for the coming year will therefore be watched with especial interest, since the prosall trade depends largely upon the purchases by

The condition as to cotton is not very differ ent. The greatest crop ever grown has left, from about 11,000,000 bales produced, about 1,800,000 American bales in sight at home and abroad, while stocks of foreign spinners were a month ago 426,000 bales greater than last year. and American mill stocks must have increased also. For this country has never yet consumed over 2,750,000 bales in a year, but the mills have taken in eleven months 3,200,000 bales. ition of a great enterprise and their constant our National policy. Nation or Frankenstein, crease of American mill stocks, it is plain that have utterly beaten in war, and to which we ments by nearly 1,500,000 bales. But the report

canal improvement is a wellnigh perfect exam- now offer peace on terms extraordinarily mag- of acreage this year by "The Financial Chronicle" shows a decrease of only 100,000, or less than half of 1 per cent, and the latest reports as to condition are generally favorable. If the yield should again reach or approach 11,000,000 bales there would evidently be more cotton than the world is likely to consume in a year, or to carry without a decline in prices which would be injurious to Southern producers.

The latest estimate as to corn by Mr. Thoman indicates a yield of 1,825,000,000 bushels, but it is commonly added that this will be quite enough. That is not altogether clear. On account of other markets there will be needed far more corn in feeding animals during the coming year than has been required in recent years. The number to be fed must largely increase in order to meet growing demands. Deducting all exports, the country has been consuming in that and other ways considerably more than 1,825, 000,000 bushels in late years, and it is not to be supposed that exports will entirely cease. There might easily be a considerable substitution of wheat for corn as human food if wheat should become relatively the cheaper, but the power of habit and taste with a large proportion of the population tends to limit such adjustments. It is not clear that the corn supply will be enough to prevent some advance in prices, which would be a benefit to millions of farmers, but also would operate to hinder the desired increase in the number of animals. It is fortunate that the hay crop has been unusually large, but late injuries appear to have diminished materially the yield of oats, which was expected to be heavy. All things considered, the abundance of farm supplies for the coming year is, on the whole. assurance of general prosperity, unless it should prove that excessive supplies of wheat and cotton tend to restrict purchases by farmers.

CORRECTING PERSISTENT ERROR.

"The Outlook," of London, is so intelligent a paper and so friendly to the United States that It is a pity to see it deluded by the sophistries of "Little Americans" into thinking this Nation has abandoned or is abandoning or means to abandon the Monroe Doctrine. Speaking of our annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and selzure of the Marianne and Caroline islands, it says: "The United States has" (thanks for that "has") "thrown the Monroe Doctrine to the limbo of things that have served their turn and grown "obsolete, and has planted the Stars and Stripes "oversea." And it adds that this has been done despite the efforts of those whom it curiously calls our "best" men to "keep the United States "within the bounds prescribed by Washington "and Adams and Monroe."

This error is so palpable and has been so often and so convincingly refuted that it might well, certainly so far as this country is concerned, be passed by in wearied silence. But for the sake of our friends beyond the ocean who have been misled by marplots here, it may once more be explained that annexation is not in the least incompatible with the Monroe Doctrine; that Washington, Adams and Monroe never prescribed any bounds for this Republic; that, on the contrary, Washington himself clearly foresaw the vast extension of our territory and interests; that Adams, who jointly with Canning conceived the Monroe Doctrine, was an ardent and outspoken advocate of "planting the Stars and Stripes oversea"; that Monroe, who promulgated and gave his name to that doctrine, was unequivocally committed to the same policy, and that, in brief, the present advocates of territorial extension are loyally striving to fulfil the principles and policy of Washington, Adams and Monroe, while the "Little Americans" are striving to repudiate them and to lead the Nation off into untried and dubious

Those are the simple facts in the case, of which "The Outlook" can readily assure itself by reference to the record.

Montauk Point is a good place for our troops if they get there soon enough.

It is to be hoped that we shall have no Battle of New-Orleans celebration of peace with Spain. Enough Spanlards have been killed in the war without killing any unnecessarily on the

There was an anti-ritualistic demonstration in a Liverpool church a few days ago, which drew a rabble and started a riot. The police came between the clergy and the threatening crowd, and an inspector shouted, "I must ask you to kindly retire!" and after a little hesitation the crowd did kindly retire. Imagine a New-York policeman telling a mob that he must ask it to "kindly retire"!

The most important thing about the late Marquis de Mores, heir to the Italian dukedom Vallombrosa, was that his ancestral name was mentioned in the poetry of John Milton. His last expedition to enlist Arab chieftains against England in the Soudan was not completed, as he was slain by his Touareg guides when he was hardly started on his journey across the desert from Tripoli. Some of those malefactors have just confessed the crime, bringing the marquis's name again to public attention. The adventure on which he embarked showed more enterprise than wisdom, and that was a feature of so much of his career as is known to the public. His powers were not equal to the exertion of any influence against England in her Soudanese campaign, as any person of sense or discretion could have told him. As it turned out, they were not sufficient to protect him from the treachery of his guides. The confessing culprits are quite likely to be beheaded, the French authorities of Tripoli having charge of that matter, and so the history of the restless Italian noble closes.

Mayor Van Wyck is entitled to all the praise which is being showered upon him for his brave rescue of three young women from drowning and his prompt and calm movements to restore them to consciousness when others were wondering what to do. Mr. Van Wyck showed a galiant and unselfish spirit, and so did Stephen Hunt, the boy who, though unable to swim, jumped into the water to help the young women as soon as he saw their danger.

Confronted with what then seemed to be the imperative necessity of adding new and powerful vessels to our Navy in the shortest possible time, it was decided to build them after the designs of the sixteen-knot ships now under construction rather than incur the serious delay that would attend the preparation of plans for faster craft. This, so far as we can see, was the sole reason for the adoption of the sixteen-knot rate. The ships were needed in a hurry-or everybody thought they were and the consideration of speed was subordinated to the urgency of haste.—(New-York Mail and Express.

What will be said to this by the experts who, when told by The Tribune that there was no need of special haste, answered that they were not favoring sixteen-knot ships because of the saving of time, but because they were the only possible ships suitable to our harbors without sacrifice of fighting strength?

In four hundred years of possession it is hardly too much to say that Spain has not opened four hundred miles of decent roads in Cuba, and that her sanitary measures in general there have been inferior to those of Timbuctoo. It is little wonder that the fever list at Santiago mounts up toward four thousand, and with the rainy season now in its meridian it will be small matter for surprise if it goes higher. However, most of the troops there, conquerors and conquered, will presently be withdrawn. limiting the material upon which the pestilence feeds. Under decent and intelligent administration the island ought in a generation or two

but under Spain's control it would not have done so in another quartet of centuries. In fact, that country has always seemed rather to favor the idea of keeping its pestilences in barracks as Its most potent arm of colonial de-

Midsummer this year brought an unusual and unwelcome sample of weather wherever its sloppy and steaming footsteps strayed. If New-York has been pretty badly off, with some reproach to its character as the finest summer watering-place in the world, it is to be borne in mind that all its rivals have shared the same conditions. The season so far has conducted itself abominably everywhere.

PERSONAL.

A Washington man heard this story about Bis marck when he was in Holland last summer 'Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III of Holland, was too great friend of Emperor Napoleon III, Empress Eugénie and France in general to take kindly to the great Chancellor. Before the big war of 1879, and probably some time after the Luxembourg squabble, there was an international exhibition in Amste dam, which the Queen visited. over the whole place by the committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said: 'Now Your Majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany. 'Ah, Bismarck!' she cried, with rome glee. The members stood aghast. The greatest enemy' he had to exhibit was not, of course, Bismarck at all, but only a very much enlarged reproduction of the Colorado beetle, which at that time did a great deal of harm to German agriculture."

agriculture. General "Joe" Wheeler is going to run for Congress this year, and an Alabama man in Washington says: "I live in his county, and I have heard dozens of lifelong Republicans say that they mean to vote for him. Many Populists talk the same way, and, of course, the Democrats are a unit for the little General. I think his nomination will be by acclamation. He was always pretty strong with the voters, but since his course in our trouble with the Dons he has doubly strengthened his hold on the esteem of his constituents."

Captain Richard Lawton, of Baltimore, who has just celebrated his ninety-third birthday, is said to be the oldest member of the Order of Odd Fellows in the world.

Canadian papers are circulating this paragraph 'Admiral Sampson, chief in command of the States Navy, has many relatives in Cape Breton. Admiral Sampson's father was born at L'Ardoise, Richmond County, and when a young man left that place for the United States, where he married, the famous Admiral being ore of his sons."

Sir Charles Stewart Scott, who is to succeed Sir Nicholas O'Connor as British Ambassador to St Petersburg, has had a wider experience than any other man in the British diplomatic circle, having served in Paris, Dresden, Copenhagen, Madrid, Berne, Mexico, Lisbon, Munich, Vienna and St. Berneyburg. Berne, Mex. Petersburg.

"The Rochester Post-Express" makes th ing announcement: "The many friends and admirers of Mr. Joseph O'Connor will be gratified to learn that he has resumed his connection with The Post-Express,' and henceforth will have charge of the literary department of the paper. Mr. O'Connor has an extended reputation, not only as a journalist, but distinctively as a scholar and a critic. In view of his thorough equipment of taste, judgment and insight, he cannot fail to make the department over which he presides alike instructive and interesting."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

This is how they sing "Yankee Doodle" in Porte Rico, according to "The Cleveland Plain Dealer": "Yank he dood he coma to Ponce

Ride in onna pone he. Stuck ah fez are in hees cap An' calla heem ma-ka ronee. Yank he dood, ah, ho, ho, ho! Yank he doody dan dee, Yank he dood a' Gen-rai Miles! Yank he doody dan dee!

Troublesome.—Ferry—Did you have much bother getting Drinkhorn home last night?
Wallace—Much! When he wasn't reeling off stories of his troubles he was reeling off the side-walk.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Louise H. Pratt, of Sherwood, Wis., think that sweet young things with golden hair should not monopolize the privilege of naming warships; se Wisconsin. Among her qualification she mention the following: She is fifty-one years old, got her education in a little log schoolhouse in Wisconsin wears her hair short, and has christened and reared two boys and two girls of her own.

"Yes," replied the old man Kidder: "but I usually call it the courtroom—I've got seven daughters, you know."—(Harper's Bazar.

A gentleman who was travelling recently nea took to be a Quaker, and determined to please him told the story afterward, this is how he succeeded: 'How do thee do, sir? Is-that is-are meditating?" If he was delighted he controlled his emotion admirably. All he did was to gape and in-

"The fields, the birds, the flowers,' I pleasantly pursued, 'are enough to bring thou dreams-I mean

"He was looking at me now, and critically. that my syntax had been very !diotic instead of idiomatic; so, wiping the sweat from my brow cows, are they thy's or thee's that is, thou'sdurn it, I mean thine's?"

"It was very unfortunate. He crawled down from the fence, nibbled at a plug of tobacco, and as he ambled away muttered indignantly: 'Go to Bedlam! I'm a farmer, but, thank heaven, I'm not a loonatic.

Some Men Are Brutes.—"Ah," sighed Mrs. Plim-sole, "we're never sure of anything in this life." "Yes, we are," her husband replied. "Whenever you're quiet for half a minute I am sure that you'll say something soon or bust, and I've never missed it yet."—(Washington Leader.

A member of the crew of the Yankee tells "The Electrical Review" of an incident that happened aboard that vessel during the recent cruise. he: "We were out at sea, and one of the boys--you know him-was doing his trick at the wheel. mander Brownson came up alongside him, and, after watching him a few minutes, said: 'You steer on naval etiquette. 'Reen practising since you joined the ship?' asked Brownson. haven't been practising much, said Billy. 'Well you handle this ship as if you'd steered before, said Brownson. 'Yes, sir,' said Billy; 'I have. 'Where?' said Brownson. 'All along the Atlantic coast,' says Billy. 'What did you steer?' says Brownson. 'My own steam yacht, sir,' says Billy. 'How big is she?' says Brownson, after a pause 'About a thousand tons, sir,' says Billy. 'I-I see,' says Brownson. 'Thank'ee, sir,' says Billy, salut-

get a public office."
"Indeed? What's he doing now?"
"Not a thing."
"Why, how can he afford to do that?"
"He got the office."—(Chicago News.

postoffice at St. Johnsbury, Vt., by a citizen of Benson, who seems to be in serious trouble: "Lostis There Any one that can tell where my wife Is and Little Girl is. If so Please rite and send Full Address and I will do the fair thing. Address all letters, C. L. Monger, Benson, Vt."

"J. H. B.," a member of the 55th Regiment, at Camp Alger, sends home the following rather amusing poetical epitome of the experiences of the soldiers, entitled "Camp Life in a Nutshell":

musing poetical epitome of the experiences obtained "Camp Life in a Nutshell":
Singing ballads, playing cards,
Eating side-meat, running guards,
Marching, drilling, exercising,
Lying 'round philosophizing,
Digging ditches, learning tactics,
Standing guard until your back aches;
Doirg laundry, picking trash up,
Cleaning camp and dishing hash up;
Cooking pork and taking baths,
Eating hardtack, cleaning paths;
Getting yellow as a tanyard.
Wondering when we'll meet the Spanlard;
Reading papers, reading books,
Fasting, grumbling, "cussing" cooks;
Writing letters, cleaning tents up,
In our trousers sewing rents up;
Drilling like old-time cadets,
Smoking pipes and cigarettes,
Teiling stories, making wishes,
Turning in at sound of "taps,"
Spouting verse and shooting craps;
Getting up at 5 o'clock,
Wanting fight and hearing talk;
Thinking that we're not in clover,
Wondering when the war'll be over.

THE LOGICAL SOLUTION.

HOLD, GOVERN, DEVELOP AND CIVILIZE THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: The argument which has had most weight with those who are opposed to the retention of the Philippine Islands under our flag has been that it would involve a change of policy and an abandonment by the United States of its traditional attitude, and lead to the establishment of colonial governments. Now, however, that Hawaii has been annexed, and that Porte Ricc is to be kept, the change has been made for they must long be governed as colonies and there can be no question of our right and ability so to govern them. The principle being

thus conceded and the new departure made, the

only question that remains is as to how broads it shall be applied. Shall we so extend it as to cover the Philippines? We have conquered them, and the only sovereignty that exists there is ours, and it lies absolutely with us to determine their future. Why should we shirk the responsibility that has come to us? We can keep the islands, and civilize and develop them as England has done with her dependencies in different parts of the world. We are of the same race and ability, and we no longer have a frontier, nor can bid our enterprising young men to "go West." They will gladly go East under the flag, and with the Nicaragua Canal, Hawaii and a cable line we can transform the islands in a decade. To turn them back to Spain would be criminal, after having broken their chain. To deliver them over to Aguinaldo for fifty years of Central American experience would shock the moral sense of the world. If we retain simply a coaling station and say we have no concern with the rest, all the great Powers, appreciating the vast opportunities of the opening East, will rush in for a plece of what is left, and a collision among them, in-

them up among the Powers. The simplest, most natural, most logical solution is to hold them all, govern, develop and civilize them. It is a great opportunity, and opportunity here means duty, and advantage as well. China is waking up, and before long will be the greatest field for trade in the world. With the power and prestige which a flourishing colony at her very doors would give us, we may expect our fair share of it, and no country needs it more than we. England, Germany and Russia have seized Chinese possessions to be sure that their interests in trade are protected and furthered. We can safeguard ours by simply holding what we have taken in honorable war. That it would lead to still further acquisitions

volving us, is not unlikely. Nor could we divide

need not be apprehended, for everything else in sight is already in strong hands and not liable to change. Nor would a large Army or Navy be required. Dewey had only the usual Asiatic fleet, and that would always be ample to protect our interests there, and a moderate garrison of colored troops would suffice for the maintenance of order. It is no new thing that war should bring us the unexpected, and it has been the unexpected that has proved to be of the greatest benefit to us. Washington and the fathers repudiated all suggestions of separation from Great Britain when they began the War of the Revolution; but it came, and made us a Nation. Both parties in '61 declared that they were fighting solely for the Union, and slavery was not an element in the conflict. But the abolition of slavery came, and was the greatest blessing the war brought us. So when we entered on this war we said we were not fighting for territorial expansion, but it has come, and as in the other two cases the greatest benefit to us will probable be from unexpected consequences. Another consideration far-seeing statesman-

ship cannot ignore: With the entire Philippine group in our possession it would be impossible for any Power to attack our Western coast, for we should hold every available position for coaling stations or ports of outfit. Nor must \$ be forgotten that Spain was fully informed the the war might bring to her the loss of all her colonies, and chose to take the risk. Furthermore, international law and the usages of war justify the victor in demanding an indemnity. Spain is bankrupt and can pay no money, and unless we take the Philippines we shall come "This is the parlor, ch?" tentatively remarked out with nothing but Porto Rico, which is wholly be real-estate agent, who was looking over the inadequate as an indemnity. The people of the country have a right to expect that the Govern nent will look after and safeguard their interests in this respect.

We, like everything else in the world, physical and moral, are under the law of development which works generally slowly and imperceptibly, but sometimes by sudden upheavals. One of these has just appeared in our history, and s tidal wave of destiny has swept us from our ancient, isolated moorings, and we can no longer, if we wish, live to ourselves alone.

Perplexing problems will doubtless arise, but we are strong enough and wise enough to solve them, and with broader horizons many of the narrowing questions of small politics will disappear, and a serener, purer political atmosphere prevail. Let us not nesitate to stand where we belong, in the forefront of the nations, using every power and advantage we have and every opportunity that comes to us, fully, for our own enefit and for the advancement and uplifting of mankind. ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

Washington, Aug. 2, 1898. ACADEMY OF DESIGN BUILDING FUND.

PART OF THE \$50,000 RECENTLY ASKED FOR OF TAINED-PLANS FOR THE ACAD-

Part of the \$50,000 asked for by the National Acad emy of Design in its recent appeal to its friends for aid in the erection of the school portion of its new home, on Morningside Heights, has been subscribed. and it is confidently expected that the balance will be raised soon. The architects, Carrère & Hastings, have estimated that the new academy, if built of the finest material in the best manner, built of the finest material in the best manner, would cost not less than \$500,000, and the Academy has only about \$200,000 to meet this demand. It has been decided to erect the school portion of the building first—that is, the part on the south side of the site, facing One-hundred-and-ninth-st from the corner of Amsterdam-ave. east. While this division can be built for less than the \$200,000 new in hand, it would, alone, be so incomplete in many ways as to be of doubtful advantage. According to the plans, however, in the part of the building facing on Amsterdam-ave. from the corner of One-hundred-and-ninth-st. north to midway of his block, are the heating, power and electric plant, the library rooms and a portion of the picture galleries. With these added to the school division in One-hundred-and-minth-st., heating, lishing and power could be supplied, temporary quarters would be had for the permanent collection of pictures, the library would be housed, and there would be \$250,000 will be required to build the school in Amsterdam-ave, or at least \$50,000 in excess of what is in hand now. While the Academy hopes eventually to obtain gifts amounting to \$60,000. Its immediate need has been the sum of \$30,000.

Frederick Dielman, chairman of the Building Committee, told a Tribune reporter last night that a part of the \$50,000 required had been contributed, but he could not at present state the amount or the name of the giver. There was every reason to be lieve that the full amount of \$50,000 would be raised soon, and that the Academy would begin to build in the fall. At the outbreak of the war never had a part of the \$50,000 required had been contributed, but he could not at present state the amount or the name of the giver. There was every reason to be lieve that the full amount of \$50,000 would be raised soon, and that the Academy will be followed by the Academy will be followed by the Academy will be a reproach to New-York, Mr. Dielman said, if the necessary assistance was not given to add in carrying out an un would cost not less than \$300,000, and the Academi has only about \$200,000 to meet this demand. It has